

ALEXANDRIA:

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1858.

THE NEW ORLEANS DISTURBANCE, BOOTH ing to the telegraphic dispatch received last Saturday, was ended, by the triumph of the "Vigilance Committee." Although preparations for a combat had been made, there was no bloodshed, the Mayor having resigned the municipal authority into the hands of the Committee. The old police have been disbanded, and a special police of one thousand men have been appointed by the Vigilance Committee. What will be the next move under the new order of things is difficult to say, but it is presumed that certain parties will receive notice to leave the city by the first boat. The election takes place to-day. The government troops at Baton Rouge were ordered to proceed to New Orleans to protect the government property.

Hon. J. PINCKNEY HENDERSON, one of the U. S. Senators from the State of Texas, died at his lodgings, in the City of Washington, on Friday evening last. His sickness decided to report in favor of paying E. K. had been a lingering one. He was a native of North Carolina, an early settler in Texas, and was highly respected by the citizens of his own state, and by all who knew him.

A telegraphic dispatch from Fort Leavenworth, dated June 1, says that the express | stead of Liverpool. from Camp Scott has brought intelligence fighting must go on-and now, for driving the Mormons out of Salt Lake City!

The Senate has agreed to the amendment of the House of Representatives to the resolution postponing the day of adjournment .-The time now fixed is Thursday next, at 12 o'clock, m.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the customary honors to be paid to the memory of the late Com. Jones, at the Navy letter from an officer in Col. May's column of done to him on this occasion, give me notice the purpose of defeating the meral influence Yards, &c.

Mr. Jacob M. Hensel, a young iron moulder in Baltimore, has made a beautiful model of the mansion and grounds at Mount harbor appropriations which may be passed Vernon.

By Saturday Evening's Mails.

TORNADO.-We understand that a violent tornado visited a portion of our county last Monday evening, extending from Long Glade | aged. to South Mountain, a distance of 20 miles, carrying desolation in its track, in the prostration of trees, fences, &c.

A large Swisser bars, belonging to Mr. Shreckhise, was unroufed, a four horse of Leesburg. wagon and a riding carriage carried some distance by the furious element, and almost the storm, and carried at least 100 yards .-The mean breadth of the tornado, we understand, was about a mile .- Staunton Vind.

A few miles Northwest of Harrisonburg. the storm was also very violent. The larwagon-shed and granary occupied by some carpenters, were blown down, the workmen barely escaping with their lives. They shelter was no better than the one they had just forsaken, for the roof was soen carried away to the distance of 30 or 40 pelting of the pitiless storm.

Between New Market and Woodstock, we learn, the storm was unusually severe .-Fences were blown down, trees torn up by the roots, and much damage done to the grain and fruit. We have as yet heard of no loss of life.-Rockingham Register.

The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg Express says: -"I was mistaken in my letter yesterday, about one of the negrostealers being in this city-only in the name, however. It should have been Willett Mott, instead of Danenburg. Mott, I learn, has called upon Gov. Wise to protect him in his return to Norfolk, where he wishes to go to stand trial. He had better stay away from there, and try his fortunes in a more Northern locality.

The Rockingham Register . says: -- On Wednesday afternoon last a plank kiln, containing about 4.000 feet of plank, belonging to Capt. John N. Hill, which was being seasoned on the premises of J. W. G. Smith, esq., took fire and was partly consumed. About half was saved. The loss is not considera-

Emancipation of Sieves in Virginia.

Within the last few days the Court has decided another case, illustrating, in a marked manner, the principle laid down in Bayly vs. Poindexter. Mrs. Judge Coalter, of Fredericksburg, gave berslaves, in substance an election between freedom and slavery .--The question arose upon the will whether she intended to give them an absolute emancipation, or a mere choice of being free or not. It was very generally, if not universally regarded by the profession as amounting to an absolute and complete emancipation. The slaves were decided by the lower Court to be free. An appeal, however, was advised, we understand, by Mr. John Howard, and the case was brought to the Court of Appeals-elaborately argued by counsel, Mr. Howard and Mr. Patton for the parties alone. claiming the slaves and Mr. Little and Mr. Moreon for the executors. The Court delivered their decision, reviewing and confirming the doctrine decided by the case of Bayly and Poindexter-that the slave has in Vir ginis no civil rights or legal capacity whatever: and, consequently, no power to make an election between freedom and slavery.— Mrs. Coalter's will, the Court decided, did not absolutely emancipate, but merely gave the slaves an election-thus the will was void, and the slaves remained in slavery.-

Excitement in Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 1st. 1858 -There was considerable excitement in this city this this kind beretofore.

"To show the very age and body of the TIMES." A report prevails that the officers commanding the British cruisers in the Gulf of tion, and their conduct in boarding American | which ought, perhaps, to prevent its further used this language in reference to the Illinois | the character of the case would justify. vessels disapproved of The officers had act-ed under the same instructions, no doubt, It will be recolled little notice.

General Cass telegraphed to the Postmaster at Augusta, Georgia, making enquiries as trace the rumor to any authentic source, pied. though such a rumor existed there.

The House of Representatives by the deeided vote of 143 to 35, has given a constructhe Court of Claims in the case of Jane

The President has promptly signed the bill extending the provisions of the first section of the act of 3d February, 1853, so as to allowed by said act, and, where there are no widows, to the children under sixteen years of measure.

A letter from Washington says the House Collins and associates, the hundred and forty Mr. Chairman, in this connection -- as it is shall now proceed to read in detachments. seven thousand dollars which had been with- most pertinent at this time-that at the time held by the government, and that arrangements had been contemplated to start the Colline line of steamers on the 3d of July, under an American company, who have purchased the ships and will run to Southampton in-

that the Mormons have driven Gov. Cumming going to France, as stated, unless he obtain out of Salt Lake City, back to the army. So the permission of his Government, which is not yet granted to him He has asked for it. Hence the story of M. de Montholon acting in his place, cannot be well founded.

The action of the House of Representatives on the Fort Snelling case, while it exon- for himself; that I intended to refer to his had filled the country with equally as much erates the Secretary of War from all censure, condemns the Commissioners for not having made the sale public and allowed the fullest competition among purchasers.

Col. May has been assigned to an important command in the Utah Expedition. A tion. The gentleman certainly did, as I have try, I felt it to be my duty and my right, for the Utah army, states that it was expected to that he intended to advert to my remarks; exerted by the Senator from Illinois, to place move on the 28th of last month.

The President is reported to have announced his determination to veto all river and this session ?

H. Ilsley, destroying Mrs. Ilsley and eight children. Several other houses were dam-

Archie H. Lee, esq., goes to Utah for the purpose of assuming a post, in the Com- ed to me that there was nothing in it requir- On the contrary, I acted upon the presump- and with pride and pleasure; I, who had been missary Department of the Army. Archie ing my attention. And hence I was led to tion that she had been ill treated by those to his friend, was asked upon vague, indefinite H. Lee, is a son of the late Dr. George Lee | infer that, as is too frequently the case, the | whom she had given her confidence in this | rnmor, to believe that all his glarious antered

the furious element, and almost demolished. The shed attached was convened in Berryville, on Saturday, the because I want the committee and the countries upon this floor. But the gentle- it seems that it was not known to the colto the Barn was removed by the violence of 29th day of May, 1858, pursuant to notice try to understand that I am not one of those man says: given-in conformity to the act of assembly, who are in the habit of lying still under critipassed, March 6th, 1858, - when the follow- cisms that I do not think do me full and proing named persons were duly elected officers per justice. Of course, the committee will for said Regiment, namely: Josiah W. Ware, understand, that, at this late day of the sest hat of other men. Colonel: Washington Dearmont, Lt. Colonel: sion. I have no disposition to indulge in a gest sized trees were uprooted and twisted Joseph F. Ryan, Major; William G. Hardes-like pipestems. At Mr. Peter Good's a ty. Major. ty, Major.

the 28th ult., in view of the body of James fled to a plank-kiln in their fright; but this Dowling, aged forty years, who, it appears from the evidence, died from the effects of drink. He had made a bet with a companion that he would drink sixteen glasses of liyards, leaving the workmen exposed to the quor in a given space of time-to take the drinks in rapid succession. He took sixteen glasses of gin, won the bet, went and laid down and died.

The new M. E. Church in Middleburg will be dedicated on Thursday, the 24th of this course I have selt it my duty to pursue on that upon any evidence of it. He goes on to month, the services to continue until the following Sabbath. The Ladies of that place commented on it as tollows: intend holding, during the continuance of the meeting, a Fair for the benefit of the of this course? I tear ambition has done its

After various experiments with all sorts of paving for twenty-five years, Boston has ing of the Illinois delegation to consider of the returned to cobble-stones as the only convepient and practicable material. The iron pavement is better, but too expensive. All the other paving materials have proved inferior to the couble-stones.

The question so long occupying the attention of scientific men, "Is a whale a fish?" is of the Brooklyn schools, were shown a piece upon the course of Judge Douglas. I said : bion has resulted in a concerted movement havof the jaw-bone of a whale, and one of them promptly declared it to be "a whale's leg."

Fly and Chinch Bug are said to be committing ravages upon the wheat in Culpeper. The complaint is pretty general. They are also complained of in the counties of Madison, Rappahannock and Page.

Dr. F. N. W. Burton, Secretary of State of ly to so doing he addressed a letter to the public in vindication of himself from the charge of being a defaulter.

Among the private bills which passed the House of Representatives on Friday, was one for the relief of a Revolutionary soldier who is now one hundred and three years old.

A man was sentenced in St. Louis recently to the workhouse for six months for carrying a concealed bowie-knife. The penitentiary would have been a more appropriate desti-

Since the first of January last, twenty-four road from Washington city to Baltimore, curred:

Virginia Biection.

WESTMORELAND -James R. Courtney, Sheriff, by 108 majority over Wm. R. Dozier; J. Warren Hutt, Clerk of Circuit, and County Courts, without opposition, and Thomas Parker, Commissioner of the Revenue.

STAFFORD .- Walter M Coz has been elected Sheriff of Stafford, H. R. Conway, Clerk of County and Circuit Courts, and Traverse D. Moneure, Commissioner of the Revenue.

A Naval General Court Martial of thirteen members, of which Commodore George W. Storer is President, has been ordered to convene at Washington on the 14th instant. morning, occasioned by the news of the sei- for the trial of Capt. E. B. Boutwell, U. S. sure of the sloop Kesiah, with slaves on Navy. J. M. Carlisle has been appointed board, by the officials of Petersburg, Vs .- Judge Atvocate, and the accused has engag-The vessel with her captain (who is also her | ed the services of R. K. Scott as his counse owner,) and crew beloug bere, having left in The other officers composing the Court are-April less with a load of powder consigned Captains Breese, Sands, Glynn, McKean, to Petersburg. It is said that Captain Bay. Mercer, Lowndes, Marston, Wilkes, Glendy, lies has been more successful in attempts of and Purviance, and Commanders Robb and Tilton .- Wash. Star.

Debate in the House of Representatives, May 81, 1858.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia. I am unaffected when I assure the committee that I rise to treepass on its time, at this late period of the Mexico, have been withdrawn from that sta- subject to which I intend to refer has an age

It will be recollected, Mr. Chairman, by which had been issued in application to slav- the committee, that in the discussion on the ers on the coast of Africa, where visits or cap- L compton question, I participated. I would tures were so unfrequent that they attracted not now advert to it but for certain personal aspects, which make it necessary for me, in view of a proper self-respect, to notice it. On the 26th of March last, I addressed the committee on the Lecompton question, at to the authenticity of the despatch announc- length. In the progress of my remarks on ing that a man had been killed on board an that occusion, I reviewed the antecedents of American vessel which had been fired into certain gentlemen, and presented them to by a British cruiser off Florida. The Post- the consideration of the country, under a master replied that he has been unalle to sense of duty to the position which I occu-These remarks were, it will be recollected, noticed at the time by various members, especially by the gentleman from Illi-26th of March, it was the pleasure of the presence of the gentleman, [Mr. Marshall. tion to the second section of the act of 3d gentleman [Mr. Marshall] on the 31st of The committee will see that this whole sub-february, 1853, concerning widows of Revo-March—five days thereafter, at a night see-ject was understood then. lutionary officers who were married since the sion, when I was not present-to indulge in 1st of January, 1800. The joint resolution a criticism on that speech; which criticism, that my statement of the conference rested provides that these pensions shall commence I understood from friends, did not call for any exclusively upon the testimony of, and upon from the 4th of March, 1848, as decided by notice from me. His speech, delivered on the statement made to myself and to other continue for life to the widows the half-pay House, that they did not call for my atten- man. I shall not, therefore, refer further to tion, and I was never induced by a circumage. Widows receiving pensions under spe- recently, when a friend called my attention cial acts are also included in this beneficent to the subject. I looked at a single parathat if the gentleman from Illinois could committee on postoffices and postroads have speech, that it was unnecessary for me to appeared the speech of the gentleman from notice it.

the gentleman from Virginia made the charge, I denied its truth on the floor of the House; but I was not permitted to take the floor and go into the matter at length. I got the floor as soon thereafter as I could, and notified the gentleman from Virginia before M. de Sartiges, the French Minister, is not I got the floor, and on the same day that I dulged in no abuse; I indulged in no vituper-

> speech; that the charge which be made astonishment. They came here, sir, a unit was untrue; and that I intended to comment in opposition to the Administration. And,

upon it. agreeable, or perhaps not prudent, for me to position. remain out late at night. I inquired next morning whether or not anything had fallen At Roscoe, Illinois, June 4, a culvert was going on to make a statement and I beg the tor, and I now deny emphatically that I have that I ought to have known better; I, who swept away, destroying the house of the Rev. gentleman not to interrupt me unless it is said anything which can be construed into have a sanguine nature and a credulous one; The 122nd Regiment of Virginia Militia delivered another. I am the more particular that the character of that State had been was to take a new direction. I could not be-An inquest was held in New Orleans on position I occupy and the course I pursued. On the occasion when I addressed the committee. I made an extract from Judge Dougcommented upon it in a manner that I am says further:

now going to show : "Of the Kansas question, but little need be said at the present time. You are familiar with "thanks God that he is not as these publicans the history of the question, and my connection Subsequent reflection has strengthened

That is the quotation which I made. I then

"What has occurred since to induce a change work. I lear imaginary private griefs have been actively at work. I have heard of a meet-words: tunity to do so."

"I fear ambition has done its work." "I ing an eye alone to his re-election." fear imaginary private griefs have been acglad if he would do it. This, and my array ject to which it refers. of the bistory of the past to confront the

and said : bled, to consider the course which a certain gentleman in the other end of the Capitol should ordinary action has resulted in a concerted movement having an eye alone to his re-elec-

Cut off in my remarks by the expiration thousand persons have passed over the rail- of my hour, the following immediately oc-

"Mr. PALMER obtained the floor. " Mr. MARSHALL, of Illinois. Will the gentle man allow me a moment?

" Mr. PALMER. I will yield to the gentleman for a moment. "Mr MARSHALL, of Illinois. I would like to state that the charge of the gentleman from Vir- that I had no personal knowledge in relation not denied by Judge Douglas or the honora- the gentleman in his tirade against the Demoginis is wholly and entirely unfounded.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia. I do not know about it of my own knowledge; but when a member of that delegation speaks to that effect, when he tells it to me without reserve, tells it to another person, and, I may say, to still another-lallude to the successor of the gallant Richardson-I take it to be true. He told me that they had a conference : that in that conference they came to the conclusion that the only chance for the re-election of Mr. Douglas to the United States Senate, was in the course he has pursued. 1 speak openly and squarely, because I have noth-

ing to fear, nor favor to ask. " Mr. MARSHALL, of Illinois. I do not know from whom the gentleman received his information; but if he intends to include the whole Illinois delegation, I, as one of that delegation, can tell him that it is wholly and entirely unfounded, so far as I am concerned. I do not believe any such general conference was ever held."

seasion, with extreme reluctance, because the by the published proceedings of yesterday that which, as published by him, give an impres-

delegation: "I allude to the successor of the gallant Richardson. I take it to be true. He told me that they had a conference; that in that conference they came to the conclusion that the only chance for the re-election of Mr. Douglas to the United States Senate was in the course he has pursued.

"I wish to say that no such consultation was ever held, to my knowledge; that I never participated in any such consultation. "Mr. SMITH, of Illinois. I say the same for

Mind you, that was what I said. I stated my conclusions: I stated the evidence upon which those conclusions were founded; I referred to the witness -- that witness the colleague of the gentleman himself-all occurnois, [Mr. Marshall.] While I spoke on the ring in the presence of the committee and in

Here, then, was a distinct understanding, that occasion, was not published in the Globe gentlemen, by one of his colleagu s, whose till the 16th of April. It had passed from name was given. He, himself, had come my memory, and nothing had occurred to into the discussion and entered a disclaimer, induce me to examine his remarks. I was covering the ground entirely in a manner informed by a gentleman who heard those that was satisfactory. The thing was unremarks as delivered on the floor of the derstood, and it was understood by every the discussion on that occasion; but will now stance to examine them as published, till very proceed, briefly and rapidly, to state the grounds of my complaint. I have no doubt graph of the speech, and presumed, from have got the floor earlier he would have done the representations of those who heard the so. But in the Giobe of the 16th of April, Illinois, claiming to have been delivered on Mr. Marshall, of Illineis. I wish to say, the previous 31st of March, and which I

> The gentleman from Illinois says: "But the honorable gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Smith.] has made himself conspicuous by his assaults upon Illinois and her distinguished

Senator. Why, sir, in my speech I stated the evidence and views upon which I relied. I itexpected it, that I would allude to the re- ation, no assault. My purpose was, and I marks which he made in regard to that mat- state it here without besitation, to break ter. I could only get the floor late at night down the moral force of the distinguished -the night before the vote was taken. The Senator of Illinois. He had taken a position gentleman from Virginia asked me if it was which had filled with astonishment the whole important that he should remain, and I told country; and, according to my impression, him that he might determine that matter the course of the whole Illinois delegation sir, such a combination is not likely to pass Mr. SMITH, of Virginia. If the gentleman without exerting its influence upon the pubhad not interrupted me, he would have seen lic sentiment. Representing as I do a porthat there was no necessity for the interrup- tion of the Democracy and people of the counbut on account of my bealth, it was not very his past history in contrast with his present | American people. Even the gentleman's own

But the centleman says I made an attack upon the State of Illinois, as well as upon take. After coming here, he ascertained that from the gentleman requiring my attention, her distinguished Senator. I have said what course. Yet the gentleman, in the face of and was informed that nothing had. I was was the attack which I made upon the Sena- the testimony which I have just read, says clearly necessary, as I desire to present a an attack upon Illinois, unless, indeed, the connected whole of the question. On an ex- distinguished Senator from Illinois, and the give up with profound reluctance the attachamination of the gentleman's speech, I found Illinois delegation in this House, are that that if it had been spoken as it was pub- State. I deny that I uttered one solitary had watched the course of the distinguished lished, my friends could not have represent- word derogatory of the State of Illinois .- gentleman to whom I refer with admiration gentleman published one thing when he had great controversy. I went upon the idea dents were to be disregarded, and that he

"Following the example of ladies of doubt tul reputation, he, too, seems desirous of patching up his own political character by assaulting

Now, sir, I am not able to draw illustrably necessary to a right understanding of the gentleman, however, who, in another part of his speech, said he never spoke without information, I presume has not violated his own rule, and therefore speaks from his own perlas's speech of the 12th of June, 1857, and sonal knowledge. But, sir, the gentleman

"He has arrogated to himself a superior sanctity, and stands up in the market places and and sinners." Sir, when have I used any such language?

and confirmed my convictions in the soundness | When have I assumed any air of superiority? of the principles and the correctness of the I call upon the gentleman to lay his finger When have I assumed any air of superiority?

"Towards the close of his singular speech he abandons, for a time, generalities and insinuations, and attempts, by distinct charges, to assail the motives of Judge Douglas und his asso

"Mr. Smith, of Virginia. I will say this in policy to be pursued. I give at least one gen- conclusion that the delegation from Illinois, or tleman from Illinois notice that I shall bring a portion of them, at any rate, met together up a matter in connection with the movement here, when Congress assembled, to consider the that delegation in reference to this defection course which a certain gentleman in the other on the Kansas question, when I have an oppor- end of the Capitol should pursue, and the means he should use, to order to secure his re-election Mr. Chairman, I wish the committee to to the United States Senate. I say that much understand that this extract from my Kansas | and I will make out the case when I have the again up for discussion. The pupils, of one speech is the sharpest criticism which I made time. I say that certain extraordinary ac-

Mr. Chairman, what I have to complain put his finger on any remark in the whole should have torn from the context of my of that elaborate speech of mine, which is of speech a detached paragraph, and presented sharper significance than this, I should be it to the country as all that I said on the sub-

Mr. MARSHALL, of Illinois. W the gentledoings of the present, was the utmost point man will permit me, I wish to say right here, Tennessee, has resigned his office. Previous of my offence. What follows? I went on, in this connection, that I did not speak of what seemed to be an insidious attack upon "I will say this, in conclusion that the dele- Judge Douglas running through the whole gation from Illinois, or a portion of them at any speech, but I quoted the whole paragraph, rate, met together here, when Congress assem- and everything in connection with it. I stated that there was no truth in the statement; and I now state that there is no truth, pursue, and the means he should use to secure and never was any truth, in it. I had his re-election to the United States Senate. 1 no purpose to misrepresent the gentleman, say that much; and I will make out the case and I am sorry if I have done so. But, sir, when I have the time. I say that certain extra- I deemed it to be my duty to state that there was not a word of truth in any statement that any such conference was held by the Itlinois delegation such as that referred to by

the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia. What I complain of, and what I think I have the right will not be disputed, that Senator Douglas, to complain of, is that the gentleman should | not as a Senator, but as a friend, was writbave taken a single paragraph, making what | ten to in the month of September by Mr. purports to be a charge, without explana- Calhoun, who asked his advice as to the tion, when I stated precisely the grounds course which ought to be pursued in the sub- bring from the unscrupulous Black Republiupon which I made my statement, and stated mission of the constitution of Kansas. It is can organs, which are the proper backers of to the matter whatever. I say, sir, that the ble member, [Mr. Marshall,] that Mr. Calpublication of this paragraph, simply, with houn wrote to Judge Douglas, and that Judge out explanation, is plainly unjust, and vio- Douglas never responded to this great queslates all the rules of evidence. Upon the tion in which so deep an interest was felt the Journal: same principle, you could make the Scripthroughout the country; and in connection tures assert, by leaving off the first part of with which the Senator from Illinois was so the sentence, "the fool bath said in his heart thoroughly interwoven. His personal friend there is no God," that there is no God.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Lilinois. I do not inspirit or in fact

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia. The gentleman must not use the term must not to me. I will do just what I please. That is all. shall do exactly what I deem right.

I have quoted from the speeches which were proceed: submitted, for the purpose of putting in my speech what I did say, and what I said to the be under his influence, was published, contain-

do assert that the gentleman has not done as I would like; but such are the facts in rela-"Mr. Shaw, of Illinois. Mr Speaker, I rise me justice, in publishing a part of those reto what I regard as a privileged question. I see | marks, all bearing on the same subject, and the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Smith.) sion to the country, different from that which

The gentleman then goes on: "I have already stated on the floor of the House that this charge is wholly and entirely

I wish that paragraph particularly noted. It can be continued with what the gentleman actually did say on the floor, and which I have quoted in the early part of my re marks, and we are left to judge how far he was warranted in taking that line of remark on this occasion:

It has no foundation whatever, in fact. I allude to it now for the purpose of adding that the honorable member ought to have known at e time that it could not be true "

The gentleman goes on to tell us of the various rumors in the papers of an interview between Senator Douglas and the President, and the various stories of the matter which are floating about. Let me tell the gentleman that, when he made that statement he ught to have known from the evidence which own colleague, [Mr. Morris,] that he was unwarranted in making it. Sir, let us look and see what his colleague

lid say in this very discussion, a discussion, do you not observe, which induced the gentleman to make the statement which I have get read, "that I ought to have known."low ought I to have known? Was I to give credence to the thousand and one rumors which fleat about in the political circles of this country? No, sir, certainly not. ecollect," says the gentleman from Lilinois, Mr. Morris, | in the presence of his colleague, Mr. Marshall, on this floor, on the 27th March last: "I recollect, further, (and I apprehend that out

of this has grown this whole trouble) having a conversation with the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Burnett.) upon this subject. How ever he may have understood me, I have a dis tinct recollection in regard to it, and of stating that, after our arrival here, and after ascertain ing that Judge Douglas would take a position antagonistic to the Lecompton Constitution, the question occurred as to the time when he should make his speech. The conterence upon that subject, however, took place between Judge Douglas, Col Richardson, and myself, without any knowledge of it on the part of the other members of the Illinois delegation was a mere casual meeting at Brown's Hotel, where Col. Richardson was stopping. I remarked to Judge Douglas, in that conference, hat, if he had made up his mind to oppose the ecompton Constitution, in my judgment, he should avail himself of the earliest opportunit o deliver his views in regard to it; for it he should wait until after the election on the 21st of December, when the vote was to be taken pon the adoption of the constitution, his moves would be impugned, and his enemies thereby gain an advantage of him. This, as he freeexpressed nimself, corresponded with his own

That was the evidence of the gentleman's own colleague, delivered in the face of the colleague did not know the fact as to the course which Judge Douglas was going to I, who believe in the fidelity of men; I, who ments I form, political and personal; I, who he would take ground against the Lecompton | tion. constitution.

purpose. Yet, sir, I ought to have known; I, a stranger, outside of the councils and confidence of this distinguished man, I was to know better than those who were in concerted action with him!

But the gentleman proceeds:

"It was known throughout the whole country (the matter was discussed in the newspapers some time before Congress convened) that the Senator from Illinois was opposed to the un qualified admission of Kansas under the Lecomp-

I deny the fact. I deny that it was known throughout the country. I deny it utterly. I prove that it was unknown to his own cul leagues. I say that it is a bard rule to ex pect that by intuition I should have been able to anticipate the political friends of the Senator. I did not know that he would take a new course; if the gentleman desires to be assured of it, I will assure him that I did not I did not believe it to the last. I did not believe it until Judge Douglas, in the Senate of the United States, in hot haste jumped upon the President's message, and took upon himself the ungracious task of pulling down his own political friends. So

As to the question of fact, there is no occasion for any additional testimony. From the testimony of the gentleman from Kentucky, [Mr. Burnett, | and others, it clearly appears that we had good reason to believe that there was such a conference as the one of which we have been speaking. That is a tively at work." And if the gentleman can of in this connection is, that the gentleman question of fact for the gentleman from Illiois to settle with his colleague.

The honorable member from Illinois then goes on to say: "The honorable member has been equally un-

fortunate in the other specific charge which he thought proper to make. It is equally baseless and equally destitute of the samblance of truth. That charge is made in the following language "Let me say here, also, that Mr. Calnour wrote to Judge Douglas, not as a Senator, but as a friend, stating the plan that was to be pur sued, and asking his advice in reference to it. No answer to that letter was ever received, but the Chicago Times came out and indorsed the proposed plan. I state, as a fact, which will ot be disputed in any quarter, that Senator Douglas, not as a Senator, but as a conspicuous given any date? riend of this gentleman, was written to in the month of September, asking his advice as to the course to be pursued in the submission of the constitution, and that he never responded to that letter by dissent or affirmation."

Mr. Chairman, I will state, as a fact which it. He responds not. He coupsels not. He tend to submit to any such line of criticism. advises not. I do not undertake to speak of the House, and there was no suppression in who writes for advice. Friendship ought to &c have induced one friend to step in and save the other from the deep dampation of an and so mischievous to the country. But Judge for it. Douglas was silent. And why? But let me

"I repeat, the Chicago Times, understood to ticle.

The next day a personal explanation took | committee and the gentleman when he had | ing an article indorsing the suggestions of that | dence of it here. Let me get through and

The only question then on this particular subject is, how the Chicago Times-understood to be under the influence of Judge Douglas-advised. I shall not pause to consider at question. I can only repeat what is known perhaps to every man familiar with Illinois politics, that that paper is under the offuence of Judge Douglas. It is the organ now, of the Douglas wing of the Democracy, in that city. It is in its confidence; it is now doing battle fast and furious in support of that interest, and -as I gather from the papers -in hostility to the friends of the Administration. But let that pass.

The next question is, did the Chicago l'imes contain such an article? You know how difficult it is to procure copies of these papers after the lapse of considerable time. I made my best endeavors to get hold of that paper, but I was unsuccessful for a long time. the gentleman, however, [Mr. Marshall,] in is speech, published an article from the Chicago Times, of the 14th of Ostober, different from that which was ascribed to it by Mr. Calboun. I know that that article does not supported the allegation. But why had been delivered in his presence by his was that article selected? The gentleman says in his speech that he selected it because he understood that Mr. Calboun had given the date of that paper as being the paper containing it.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Illinois. Let me state to the gentleman-Mr. SMITH, of Varginia. I quote what you

say in your speech. Mr. MARSHALL, of Illinois. Let me state

the fact.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia. I will state it myself. The article was selected because, as the gentleman represents in his speech, it appeared in the paper of the date designated by Mr. Calhoun. Well, I believe Mr. Calhoun did designate such a date. He spoke from memory, however. He spoke from information as to the contents of a paper published last year; and the thing remained in that indefinite and uncertain shape up to a recent hour, A short time ago, however, I received an Illinois paper. I know that gentleman will scout the authority, as it is a Black Republican paper. I received it, and is turnished me, for the first time, with a critcism on my course, and on the speech of the gentleman from Illinois, which aroused me to this expposition.

Mr. KILGORE. I object to the gentleman from Virginia reading from Black Republican papers here.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia. I read from the Springfie d (Illinois) State Journal of the 19th of May, 1858. The editor says; We give the first paragraph from the Times's

"In a speech delivered in the House of Repre sentatives by Mr. William Smith, of Virginiaotherwise called 'Extra Billy'-he is reported as having said that the mode adopted by Calhoun and his Lecompton associates in not sub mitting the Lecompton Constitution to a vote t the people, was adopted because it was sugested by the Chicago Times, which was supposed by Calhoun to express the opinion of Judge ouglas on that point.

We did not meet with this statement by Mr Smith until we saw it quoted in a speech by Mr. Marshall, of this State, who quoted it to brand it as it deserved. But having met it, we now ave to state that it is utterly destitute of truth No article of the kind ever appeared in the Chicago Times. From the earliest meeting of he Convention to its adjournment, we always assumed it to be an ascertained fact, that the onvention would submit the constitution, and he whole of it, to the people of Kansas for reection or approval.

The Times, it will be seen, talks out in flat nial of this with an immense amount of em The editor of the Journal proceeds:

It may be forgetfulness on the part of the Times, but it is nevertheless a fact, that the organ of Senator Douglas did, in the first place, league of the distinguished gentleman that general submission of the Lecompton Constitu-We do not know anything about the letter which Calhoun wrote to Douglas, though it And Judge Douglas did not, even in that is understood in town here that such a letter was interview, tell the gentleman what was his written. Neither do we know anything about Times cannot successfully contradict, that that sheet, about that time, did publish such an editorial as Mr Smith refers to. The editorial was of such a remarkable character that we cut it out and put it in our scrap-book for safe keep-

> he following are paragraphs taken from it: "We think the Convention that will fram the new constitution in Kansas will exhibit far more regard for public tranquility and public ionesty, by conducting their proceedings without any reference to the Topeka adherents; and as they have declared it shall never go into operation in the State, we think there is about as much propriety in submitting it to their approval as there would be in submitting it to the approval of the inhabitants of the Fejec Is

> ing. We have the article before us now, and

"As the adherents of the Topeka Convenon refused to participate in the election o delegates, and are sworn to resist the new State government when established, they have no ight to be consulted in the formation of that It will be observed that the paper vindi-

sates what I stated as to the course of the Chicago Times: The gentleman emphatically says:

"The most amazing fact in reference to this alumny is that no such article as the one indicated by the honorable gentleman from Virginia has ever, at any time, appeared in the colmns of the Chicago Times. This fact, at east, if it existed, could be easily proven; and defy the gentleman to produce the evidence .-It he fails, which he most assuredly will, the charge is not only shown to be raise, but uttery destitute of foundation or plausibility from

To this I have only to say that, having no personal knowledge myself, and acting neessarily upon the information of others, as the gentleman himself does, I furnish a complete answer to the paragraph quoted, in the extracts I have read.

Mr. MARSHALL, of I linois. Does the gentleman give the date of the Chicago Times in which that article appeared? Mr. SMITH, of Virginia. Only as I sta-

Mr. MARSHALL, of Illinois. Have you Mr. Shirm, of Virginia. No, sir; only as I have read. The gentleman wants to hang

upon the absence of a specific date. Mr. MAR-HALL, of Illinois. I do not want to hang upon anything. I stated some time ago on the floor of the House and now repeat, that no article such as the one indicated in the gentleman's former remarks ever did appear in the Chicago Times. I care not what garbled extracts the gentleman may ocratic party of Illinois.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia. I hope the gentleman will keep cool. I read again. Says

"But it is a fact which the Chicago Times cannot successfully contradict, that that sheet. about that time did publish such an editorial writes to him for counsel and he withholds as Mr. Smith refers to. That editorial was of such a remarkable character that we cut it out and put it in our scrap-book for safe I quoted the entire passage. I so stated to the courtesy due from one friend to another keeping. We have the article before us now,"

> He must be a most unserupulous Black Republican if he would make such a state- is appleasant to me at any time to engage in erroneous policy, deemed, it seems, so fatal ment as that when there was no foundation Mr. MARSHALL, of Illinois. The Chicago

Times denies the publication of any such ar-Mr. SMITH, of Virginia. I have the evi-

extract goes on as follows; the editor says-"The above is only a small part Times's article, but the whole of same stunnning effect. If this was not a stand against submitting the Lecompton cor-

tution to the people and an indorsement of

Calhoun 'plan,' then what is it!' Here then is an extract distinctly sast ing my statement, if it be a veritable tract from a veritable article. I beg gentleman to remember that I am acting ; such evidence as I have before me. I making a statement founded upon the art. that I have just read, in which it is clear | 7 Ab distinctly stated that it would be as mad submit this constitution to the Topekalle- a it would be to submit it to the inhabitan . the Fejee islands, as they had sworn it shou never go into operation. Well, sir, if this b a veritable extract, then my statement, four ed upon the information of others, is vindicated and maintained beyond all human question This article in the Springfield paper, then goes on to speak of the Chicago Times as being the paper of Judge Douglas-not as being under his influence, but that it was his paper.

Now, the gentleman says that this is a Black Republican paper. Well, sir, I confess that I should desire pretty strong evidence where there was a great issue, to satisfy me that any partisan press always spoke the truth. But, without meaning to compliment the Black Republicans, I know enough o many of the members of that party, to know that there are many of them who would h as apt to speak the truth as many others.

Mr. KILGORE Will the gentleman permi me for a moment? I simply want to suggest to the gentleman from Virginia, and th gentleman from Illinois, that they must strike out the word "black" if they mean to use this testimony, for I believe they bet object to blacks giving testimony. [Laugh-

Mr. Smith, of Virginia. That is the reason that this testimony is received with so much hesitation. Mr. KILGORE. Will the gentleman give in

credit, coming from the source it dies ! Mr. SMITH, of Virginia. I am making this explanation in order to excuse myself for doing it. But, sir, this statement, thus made, under the responsibility which attaches to every man who occupies a decent social position, has been extensively circulated. have not seen it denied in the Chicago Times. The National Union, an Administration Democratic paper, established at Chicago by some warm Administration Dem crats, to counteract the malign influence of th Chicago Times, gives sufficient cred t to this Republican article to give it insertion in it columns of the 21st instant. I see no doubt expressed or intimated; but on the contrary it is headed by an article having direct refe ence to the gentleman [Mr. Marshall him-

self, and, which, perhaps, he has seen. Mr. MARSHALL, of Illinois. The paper: which the geutleman now refers is a paper calling itself the national Democratic organ. and representing a very small and unscrup lous clique who are acting in perfect has mony with the Black Republicans-the un scrupulous portion of that party-to defeat the regular Democratic organization of the State of Illinos.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois. I deny the they are acting with the Republicans. Mr. Marshall, of Illinios. They are pay ting each other upon the back for the purpose of breaking down the regular Democratic organization, and are copying each other's

articles with commendation. Mr. Kellogg. I wish to deny here in my place that there is any arrangement, express or implied, between the Administration-Dec. ocratic party and the Republicans in the

State of Hilipois. I wish to say one word more. The gentleman has assailed the veracity of the Springfield State Journal in my State. I do not know the editors of that paper personally I know it to be a highly reputable and able paper; and if my colleague denies that that is a correct quotation from the Cuicago Times. I assure him that I will prove that it is, as soon as I can communicate with the editors the failure of Douglas to respond to the plan to of that paper; or, it I am wrong, I will make be pursued, but it is a fact, which the Chicago a public explanation of it. I do this merely with a view of saying what I ought to say as an bonorable man, when the character of

gentlemen in my state is assailed.

Mr. Marshall, of Illinois. I wish to remark that it is just as I expected. The gentleman from Virginia is acting in harmony with the Republican party to make an assault upon the regular Democratic organization of the State of Illinois, and has their sympathy in so doing. He is patted on the back, and sustained in his efforts by the Republicans, just as the same movement is sustained in

Illipois.

The charge of the gentleman against Judge Douglas was, in effect, although it was not directly made, that he had indicated the mode adopted by the Lecompton convention of submitting the constitution. I stated that that was untrue; that there was no truth in it; and I repeat it here to day. In regard to the articles in the Chicago Times, I say that, admitting the quotation from it to be correct, in common fairness the whole article ought to have been quoted, so that the committee could be able to judge of the effect of it; and that the date should be given; otherwise, say the gentleman is entitled to no credit for the assertion. I do not pretend to say that the extracts which the gentleman has quoted here may not possibly, at some time, have appeared in the Chicago Times; but I say that there is nothing in the course of that paper which endorses any such sentiment; nor has it ever been endorsed by Judge

Douglas. I do not know what concert of action there may be between the party of the gentleman from Virginia and the Rapublicans for the election of John Wentworth to the United States Senate.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, and Mr. Kellogg. Abraham Lincoln is the Republican candidate for Senator from Illinois. Mr. KELLUGG. In reply to the charge of

our patting the heads of both wings, or either wing, of the Democratic party in Illinois, I desire to say that we intend to pat them so bard that we will beat them both, and elect our own man; which I believe we shall do. Mr. SMITH, of Virginia. I never knew a

beaten party in my life that did not ery out 'victory" before election. And what will be done by the Republicans of Illinois in the future, will be judged by their experience in the past. But let me resume--for I presume, from the frequency of the gentleman's interruptions, that he does not intend to reply-Now, sir, I presume it is not desied that

General Calhoun, being a personal and political friend of Judge Douglas, addressed to him a letter indicating the policy which he proposed to pursue. It is undeniable that Judge Douglas received this letter, and assented to it so far as his silence could give that assent, I have read an article in the Chicago Times. Now sir I will present other testimony. On the 21st of May last, the National Union, a paper also published in the city of Chicago, which copied the article I have referred to from the Springfield Journal, with the following comments -

Here the hammer fell. Mr. MARSHALL of Illionis. I am aware that the committee cannot take a great deal of interest in these personal matters; and it

In the remarks which I made on a firmer occasion, in reply to the gentleman from Virginia, I did it with no purpose of misrepresenting or reflecting unjustly upon the gentleman. But, sir, I deemed it due to myself,